

York University in 1865. After studying in England under Huxley, he returned to America, and commenced to practise in Minnesota, but after three years abandoned it to join his brother in establishing the *Popular Science Monthly*. Dr. Youmans was well versed in chemistry, metallurgy, and physiology, and wrote upon these subjects for *Appleton's Cyclopædia*.

#### HENRI NAPIAS, M.D.,

Director of the Assistance Publique, Paris.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Henry Napias, Director of the Assistance Publique, which occurred on April 28th. He was born at Sézanne, in the Department of Marne, in 1842, and studied medicine in Paris, where he took a prominent part in political demonstrations made by students against the empire. In 1861 he helped to found *La Jeune France* and *La Jeunesse*, and was a contributor to the *Mouvement*, the *Qui Vive!* and the *Europe Littéraire*. In 1863 he entered the medical service of the French Navy, and in 1865 was awarded a medal for his services during an outbreak of cholera at Guadeloupe. In 1871 he graduated Doctor of Medicine at Paris with a thesis on algid pernicious fever.

Dr. Napias then settled in the French capital, devoting himself from the first almost exclusively to hygiene. In 1877, in conjunction with MM. Budin, Dubois, Gubler, Laborde, Pinard, and others, he founded the Society of Public Medicine and Professional Hygiene, of which he was later General Secretary. Having gained by competition the post of Departmental Inspector of Child Labour in Factories, he became successively Member of the Insanitary Dwellings Commission, Inspector-General of the Administrative Services of the Ministry of the Interior, President of the Council of Inspectors-General of Benevolent Institutions, and Member of the Consultative Committee of Public Health, of the Superior Council of the Assistance Publique, and of the Superior Commission of Factory Labour. In 1898 he was appointed head of the Assistance Publique.

Among Dr. Napias's writings are a *Manual of Industrial Hygiene*, *The Progress of Hygiene in France from 1878 to 1888* (in collaboration with A. J. Martin), *Isolation Hospitals in Europe*, besides a large number of articles contributed to various periodicals, and reports of missions entrusted to him by various Ministers and by the Prefecture of the Seine.

ARTHUR EDMONSTONE WATSON died on April 25th at Torquay after a short illness. He was the only son of the late Dr. John Watson, who practised in Paris, and it was in Paris that he was born, and where he passed the first eight years of his life. He entered the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, and was one of its most promising students, taking several prizes and holding important appointments. He qualified as M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1888, and the following year was elected House-Surgeon to the Torbay Hospital. This office he held for ten years, and during that time he gained the love of his patients, the respect of the Board of Management, and the esteem of the honorary staff, as well as, to a very high degree, the liking of his professional brethren generally. He not only saw a good deal of valuable practice in the Torbay Hospital, but showed by his contributions to the medical journals that his opportunities were not thrown away. The most important of these were papers on Diver's Paralysis and Radical Cure of Varicocele. Surgery was his special line, and he had obtained the reputation of being a skilful operator long before he put up a doorplate. He was elected on the honorary staff only a few days before he was taken ill. Cerebral embolism following heart disease was the cause of his death, which is regretted by all who knew him, but especially by his professional brethren. The first part of the funeral service took place in Upton Church, Torquay, on April 29th, and it was numerous attended. The Board of Management of the Torbay Hospital, over twenty-five members of the medical profession, several nurses, and a large number of the laity were present, while the coffin and roof of the hearse were covered with floral tributes of respect.

DR. WILLIAM TALIAFERRO HORD, retired Medical Director of the United States Navy, who recently died at his house in

Washington, belonged to a distinguished Virginia family. He was born in 1832, educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy in 1854. He served with distinction during the war, having been with General William Nelson from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth, and in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and in the operations about Charleston.

DR. CHARLES WILLIAM COVERNTON of Toronto, who died on April 14th, at the age of 88, was born at Walworth in England, in 1813. He graduated as M.D. at the University of St. Andrews in 1835, and in the same year became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In 1836 he emigrated to Canada, settling at Vittoria. In 1869 he was elected to the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He was Vice-President of the same body in 1870-71, and President from June, 1871, to December of the same year, when he resigned, in consequence of having been appointed to a chair in the Medical Branch of Trinity University. In the spring of 1882 he was appointed a Member of the Provincial Board of Health, of which he was subsequently the Chairman. Dr. Covernton was a very successful practitioner. In his later years he devoted much time to the advancement of hygiene in Ontario, and was held in high esteem by his colleagues of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario. He represented that Board at the Geneva Convention of Hygiene in 1882, and at the Berlin International Congress of Hygiene in 1890, and was one of the Canadian delegates to the International Congress of Hygiene held in London in 1891.

PROFESSOR HIPPOLYTE GOSSE, of Geneva, who died not long ago, was the son of a physician who was a distinguished anthropologist and the grandson of an eminent chemist who was one of the founders of the Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles. He took his doctor's degree at Paris in 1863, and on his return to his native city at once took a leading position not only as a physician but as a citizen. In 1875 he was appointed Professor of Forensic Medicine in the University of Geneva; this chair he continued to occupy till his death. He was one of the most active members of the Société d'Hygiène, and was a chief promoter of a sanatorium for poor consumptives. In addition to his professional pursuits, he gave much attention to archæology. He contributed a considerable number of articles, chiefly on medico-legal and hygienic subjects, to medical periodicals.

STAFF SURGEON-MAJOR PAUL KOHLSTOCK, Principal Medical Officer of the German Expeditionary Force in China, died of typhoid fever at Tientsin on April 15th. Although only 40 years of age, he was already regarded as an authority on tropical medicine. He was born in Berlin in 1861, and received his medical education as a pupil of the Friedrich-Wilhelm Institute in the Prussian capital. Entering the medical service of the German army in 1887, he was in the following year sent to East Africa, where he worked under Wissmann. In 1890 he became Staff Surgeon, and as such served as Assistant in the Third Medical Clinic of the Charité, Berlin. A year later he was appointed Lecturer on Tropical Hygiene in the Oriental Seminary. In 1896 he accompanied Professor Robert Koch in his expedition to Cape Colony for the investigation of cattle plague. In 1898 the honorary title of "Professor" was conferred upon him. Professor Kohlstock's contributions to medical literature were mainly concerned with tropical hygiene, and especially with malaria.

DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.—Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. W. von Heineke, Professor of Surgery in the University of Erlangen for thirty-four years, aged 67; Dr. Carl Laufener, Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Buda Pesth, aged 65; and Dr. Frank Wayland Abbott, a prominent ophthalmologist of New York.

THE Municipality of St. Petersburg has decided to erect a new children's hospital in that city as a memorial of the coronation of the Czar. It is to consist of eight pavilions, containing in all 402 beds! The estimated cost is 1,700,000 roubles.